

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REC. 3356
Section 2, Station
Date March 24, 1932.

Subject (in full) Pro-Communist and Anti-Government periodical entitled

"The First Line" (第一線).

Made by D.I. Kuo Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

DBN

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch endorsement on the attached report, according to information received only one issue of the journal entitled "The First Line" (第一線), which contained pro-Communist and anti-Government propaganda, was published on March 4, 1932.

Discreet enquiries made by this office to locate the editorial office and/or the printing address of this publication have been without any satisfactory result.

Kuo Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SS (C. D. I. Prince)

Please note and return.

JH

24: 3: 32

Noted

26/3

File

27: 3: 32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
File No. 3356
Section 2
Date March 9, 1932

Subject (in full) Translation of extracts from a Pro-communist and Anti-Government periodical entitled "The First Line", dated March 4, 1932.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by *S. B. R.*

I forward herewith, together with translations of extracts, a copy of a new pro-communist journal entitled "The First Line", Issue No. 1, dated March 4, 1932, which made its appearance in the Settlement on March 8, 1932. According to an announcement appearing in this particular edition, the publication office is located in the Chun Dah (中達) Commercial College, No. 16 Modern Villas (模範村) off Avenue Foch, French Concession.

Enquiries at the latter address, however, show that the premises were occupied by the preparatory office of the above college until March 6, 1932 when it removed to No. 16 Ah Er Bei Faung (亞爾培坊) off Avenue du Roi Albert.

A visit to 16 Ah Er Bei Faung, with the object of securing further copies of this periodical, elicited the information that this institution was in no way connected with the publication of "The First Line".

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,
Further inquiries please with a view to locating editorial offices and persons responsible for production of paper and preventing its circulation in the streets.

D. I. Kuh.

S. B. R. 10/3.

J. H. G.

10:3:23.

Translation of extracts from a Pro-communist and anti-government newspaper entitled "The First Line (第一線) - dated March 4, 1932."

Page 3

The Kuomintang which is the present ruling class of China consists of capitalists, landlords, militarists, etc., has clearly displayed its accomplishment of the important mission of betraying the interests of the Chinese people. On the night prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Wang Ching Wei and Wu Tieh Chen (SHanghai Mayor) completely accepted the four demands of the Japanese Imperialists and sealed the people's anti-Japanese associations. During the Conflict, the former accepted the proposal of the Imperialists to establish a neutral zone in Shanghai. General Chaing Kai-shek even officially ordered the 19th Route Army to retreat.

Page 3

The Shanghai conflict is a joint policy of the Japanese Imperialists to attack the Chinese revolution and Soviet Russia. As a result of the warfare the Chinese masses have become poorer and are more inclined in their determination towards 'revolution' and the support of Soviet Russia. Look, since the occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces by Japan, volunteer armies sprang up in various districts. The majority of these volunteer are composed of the 'Self Defence' of the peasants to oppose Imperialism and these are the fundamental units to accelerate the accomplishment of a land revolution. Simultaneously after the occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese imperialists, the citizens' general meetings held on Robison Road

and Chekiang Road (South End) were attended by more than 100,000 persons. Under the drastic oppression of the Settlement Authorities the masses shouted slogans such as :- "Overthrow Imperialism and its running dog - the Kuomintang" and "Establish self political rule".

Page 8

Slogans contained in a manifesto issued by the 'Proletariat Science Society in connection with the attack on Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists' :-

1. Declare a general strike of labourers, farmers, soldiers, policemen and students to oppose the attack upon Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists.
2. Oppose the massacre of Chinese masses by the Japanese Imperialists.
3. Oppose the partition of China by the Imperialists.
4. Oppose the attack upon Soviet Russia by the Imperialists and support Soviet Russia by force of arms.
5. Oppose a second world war.
6. Oppose the Kuomintang Government for betraying the people's interests.
7. Let labourers and peasants arm themselves and organize volunteer armies and expel the naval, military and aerial forces of the Imperialists from China.
8. Revoke the Imperialists' special benefits in China.
9. Confiscate the factories, banks, railways and mines belonging to the Japanese in China.
10. Restore all settlements from the Imperialists.
11. Support the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet.